

# The Times

LOS ANGELES



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TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1896.

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[ON RAILWAY TRAINS  
THE SUNDAY TIMES.]

A MUSEMENTS—

With Dates of Events.

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The Comedian Eddie Foy,  
"The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown."

Management of Wm. A. Brady. The Funniest Play of the Season.

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Main St. between 8th and 9th. FRED A. COOPER, Manager.

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Gentlemen's Department Never Closes.

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Gold and silver refiners and smelters. Highest cash price for old gold and silver

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ON THE SEA SHORE—You need the indestructible non-rusting and non-

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The sole agency for the famous carnations of the

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GOOD BRANDY FOR MINCE PIES, PORT AND

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CONVICT ELLIS'S KNIFE.

WILL BE LET OFF.

A BRUTAL MURDER DONE IN SAN

QUENTIN PRISON.

A Notorious Character from Los

Angeles County Wantonly Attacks

Defenseless Walter Arrison—The

Red-handed Fiend Hides the

Evidence.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TIMES)

SAN RAFAEL, May 18.—(Special Dispatch.) A brutal and cowardly murder was committed at San Quentin Prison today by J. W. Ellis, whose correct name is Kelly, a convict serving a two-year sentence for burglary in the second degree from Los Angeles. Ellis, who is brute of the lowest type, this afternoon went up to the tier of cells in the prison of Walter Arrison, a sickly man, who had to be removed as keeper of the lower gate on account of hemorrhages. On approaching Arrison he was warned to go away, as the rules of the prison require each prisoner to go to the cell or tier of cells where he belongs, but Kelly told Arrison that he was going to enter the cells.

Arrison, who was sitting on a chair, was getting up when Kelly drew a long knife and rushed at Arrison, who threw up his arm to ward off the knife. Kelly worked away at him until, through weakness, Arrison had to drop his arm. The flesh was hanging in large pieces, and bled when covering him. As he dropped his arm, Kelly jumped upon him and drove the large knife through poor, defenseless Arrison's neck. The knife severed an artery.

Kelly has been an inmate of the prison since December 21, 1884. He has been continually in trouble, as he had a mean and violent temper. Seven months ago he was caught by a guard trying to smuggle opium into the prison and was forced to drag a ball and chain for the last six months, and forfeited all credits. Murderer Kelly, on seeing the poor victim staggering toward the hospital immediately hid the knife and took off his coat, which was covered with blood, and hid it. A search is being made for both.

Dist.-Atty. Martindale has been notified by the prison authorities, and will attend an inquest, and most likely Kelly will be returned to San Quentin with the death sentence imposed.

AMERICANS PRESENTED.

The Queen's Largest Drawing-room of the Season.

(By ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE)

LONDON, May 18.—(By Atlantic Cable.) The Princess of Wales, assisted by her daughters and Prince Charles of Denmark, held the largest drawing-room of the season at Buckingham Palace today in behalf of the Queen. The weather was warm, and great crowds lined the Mall. The Marquis of Salisbury and the commander-in-chief, Lord Wolseley, as well as all the members of the diplomatic corps, were among those present. The Americans present were the Duchess of Marlborough, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Alice and Mrs. two daughters, and Mrs. Donald Grant of New York. Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador, and Mrs. Bayard and Mr. Carter, Mr. Bayard's secretary, were the only representatives of the United States Embassy present.

General Banking Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency today decided to definitely abandon the attempt to report a general banking bill this session, and the committee adjourned until the next session of Congress.

Running Cars on Sunday.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Justice Harlan today delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of H. W. Huntington vs. the State of Georgia, involving the constitutionality of the law prohibiting the running of freight-cars in Georgia on Sunday. The opinion held the law to be valid.

THE MORNING'S NEWS

The Times

IN BRIEF.

The Morning's News

FRYE'S JUMP.

From San Pedro Back

to Santa Monica.

He is Scheming to Control

the New Board.

Want the Conference to Name

Three Engineers.

The Times

The Morning's News

The Times









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## The Los Angeles Times

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FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT SERVICE—OVER 20,000 MILES OF LEASBD WIRES.  
DAILY by Carrier, 75 cents a month; by Mail, \$5.00 a year; SUNDAY, \$2.00; WEEKLY, \$1.50.Sworn Net Average Daily Circulation for 12 Mos. of 1895—15,111  
Sworn Net Average Daily Circulation for 4 Mos. of 1896—18,842

Exceeding the net circulation of any other two Los Angeles daily papers.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter

## AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

OPHEUM—Vanderbilt.  
DURBANK—The Lords of Creation.

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA MINES.

It is to be hoped that the newly-organized mining exchange in this city will be something more than a mere board of brokers engaged in a daily gamble in wildcat stocks. It has the power to aid the development of San Bernardino, Kern, Riverside and other southern counties that are just beginning to attract attention as producers of the glittering yellow metal. The fact that this section has been hitherto ignored by the great army of prospectors, is easily accounted for by any one conversant with the history of the State.

Until irrigation was begun here on a large scale, water was very scarce all over these southern counties, and journeys across the desert lands were always attended with more or less risk of life. Forty years ago, a man going hence to the Chino ranch would have had to carry a keg of water in his wagon, as there was no way of watering his horses after crossing the Santa Anita. Now, a man can travel the same road and get water in abundance at intervals of less than four hundred yards. It was probably this scarcity of water that caused the hardy prospectors of early days to go elsewhere and ignore this part of the world altogether.

The conditions of quartz mining, too, are very much changed in the past forty-five years. Then the only question was: How much does your rock assay? Now it is: How much a ton does it cost to work? And how wide is the ledge? Generally speaking, a ledge of eight-dollar rock, five feet wide is a better property than one of three feet in width that will go as high as \$14. Nobody pays any great attention to fire assays in this era. The question is: How much does your ledge yield by ordinary mill work?

The comparative demonetization of silver has already created a great demand for gold properties, while recent inventions of quartz-reducing machinery have rendered four-dollar rock profitable, provided it is free-milling ore and contains nothing of a refractory nature. The great Treadwell mine on Douglas Island in Alaska can work at a profit ore that will not go above the comparatively insignificant value of \$3.50 per ton; and there are over seventy good paying quartz properties in this State that were discovered over thirty years ago and had to be abandoned for the lack of an economical system of working.

The existence of gold on the headwaters of the San Gabriel and Santa Anita rivers was known thirty years before Marshall "struck it rich" in the mill-race at Coloma. Capt. Thomas mentions it in his book, which covers many incidents in this city and San Diego, as early as 1843, and says the Indians frequently brought aboard "chispas" of \$8 and \$10 value to trade off for blankets. The mother ledge of that gold has not yet been found, but when it is uncovered, Southern California will show as much mineral wealth as any part of this State.

## FROM SEA TO SEA.

In another part of the Times this morning is presented a map showing the States which have declared in whole or part for McKinley. A glance at the map shows that nearly three-fourths of the States of the Union have either declared in whole or in part for the Ohio statesman. McKinley will have votes in the convention from all but twelve States, viz.: Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, North Carolina, Texas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho.

It is worthy of note, moreover, that McKinley's strength is greatest in those States which are the more populous, and which consequently will have the larger number of votes in the convention. The great middle West is practically solid for the Ohio man. That section will cast the greater number of votes, and therefore will virtually determine the nomination.

As Gen. Grosvenor's figures have already shown, Maj. McKinley will go into the convention with nearly or quite 600 of the 900 votes pledged to him. If, as now seems not improbable, Morton and Quay should withdraw from the contest, this number will be largely increased. Indeed, there are good reasons to presume that all other candidates may step aside before the matter reaches a vote in the convention—possibly before the convention assembles. In that event, McKinley would be nominated by acclama-

Maj. McKinley. Mr. Quay's eleventh-hour repentance is, perhaps, better than no repentance; but it doesn't count much at this stage of the proceedings.

It is because Col. W. O. Bradley of Kentucky is so overcome by a sense of his own importance that the country hears nothing further of or from him, or is he simply trying to get a good grip on himself before vanishing from mortal vision at the St. Louis convention?

The announcement that all Europe, and especially England, is "agin" the nomination and election of McKinley as the next President of the United States will not militate against his candidacy to any serious extent.

For some occult reason the Democratic newspapers are not howling so vociferously for free-trade as they were in 1890. They know more about the matter.

The members of the City Council will discover before the end of the year that the voters of Los Angeles have good memories.

The silence which reigns within the White House is becoming excessively oppressive to many prominent Democrats outside of it.

The "field against McKinley" is narrowing down to a small-sized lot, and that will probably be vacant soon.

## AT THE PLAYHOUSES.

OPHEUM. Rosie Rendel opens the programme at the Orpheum this week in the neat and graceful transformation dances which have gained such favor with the audiences at the house during two weeks previous. Essie Clinton, announced as a character vocalist and change artist, pleased the upper portion of the house last night, but got a rather frigid reception from that section of it.

The "Three Rubes" Dixon, Bowers and Dixon, repeated their great comedy turn and captured the audience as usual. Their dancing and fun-making to good old-fashioned music has a most savory flavor. Hayes and Post, the artists of the day, turn tumbler and high kickers, cavort on the flying swing. The crying act of Mr. Post over his lost jackass is an excruciatingly funny bit, and each of the pair is a distinct artist. The great novelty of the night was the quartette of Guatamalan Indians, who, garbed in picturesque costumes, rendered a number of native and familiar airs on their quaint and curious instruments, which sound like a cross between a harmonium and a xylophone with a cold.

McKinley. He will be nominated as the first choice of the people long before a second ballot has been reached. His nomination is assured, and his election is almost equally certain.

The Fullerton Tribune of May 16, with some "ginger" and more truth, observes:

"Of all the silly and ridiculous utterances made by a newspaper claiming to have intelligent ideas on important subjects, are those made by the Los Angeles Evening Express on the harbor question. The Express is endeavoring to hoodwink its readers by announcing 'a victory for the people' in the action of the United States Senate, authorizing the President to appoint a commission to examine into the merits of each harbor. Of course, it is a victory for the people, but, what is the people's people, by a gulf? The meanest man in the world is the one who sees and knows a thing, but who won't admit it. The meaning is simple: This: Which of the two places offers the best site for a deep-sea harbor, Santa Monica or San Pedro? and an appropriation accordingly thereto."

In a recent interview with a Washington reporter, C. P. Huntington said: "I am not in politics and am not watching these matters; in fact, I am doing what I can to keep the railroad which I am part control so far out of politics that no one can justly accuse the company of interfering in such matters." The spectacle of C. P. Huntington struggling with might and main to keep the railroad which he "in part controls" out of politics, is almost pathetic enough to bring tears from a crocodile. Take it for all in all, considering his numerous struggles, Huntington is having a pretty hard time of it.

In an interview published in the New York Tribune a prominent citizen of the Davis-Mouton Musical Comedy Company, the third week of the Davis-Mouton Musical Comedy Company, last evening with a double bill: "The thing is, we are all here gathered together by Lester Longner" in which the author, as Romeo Melipone, endeavors to give a lesson in the art of acting to Miss Kate Dallas, as Juliet. This is a farce, and the "drama sketch" is otherwise three of the selections which met with most favor, perhaps, because they were the most familiar, although "La Paloma," with Guatamalan variations, was warmly applauded.

Golden Chaff and Golden made another big impression. Miss Golden dancing, Mr. Golden's quaint dances, and Mr. Chaffant's beautiful singing of "Sally in Our Alley" were decided features of the night's performance. The "Three Rubes" Dixon appeared at a disadvantage owing to the fact that their baggage and music. They presented a travesty on "Trilby" which has been travestied out of court already, however it were but fair to be charitable to the author. The "Three Rubes" will tonight, in the full panoply of costumes, and with a proper musical score before the players in the orchestra. Prof. Romandy, at short notice, knocked a score together for them and, considering everything, was much better than the original.

Mr. Cleveland's Continued Silence Attracting Much Attention.

Talk with Alger on McKinley's Financial Views.

The Great Principle at Stake—Gov. Morton's Keeper—Four Grapes. Democrats Will Vote for Protection.

The Great Principle.

(Oakland, Cal., Echoes): One of the strongest arguments in favor of McKinley is that Europe is opposed to him.

With McKinley and protection the great markets of the world will be wrested from the foreigner and given back to our own people. In control of our home markets, the producers and laborers of this country will again prosper, and joy and gladness will take the place of sorrow and sighing.

The very name "McKinley" is worth a million men in this campaign—such as given to the great principle at stake.

Gov. Morton's Keeper.

(New York Mail and Express): Gov.

Morton remains in the race, not with any real hope of receiving the nomination, but solely because Mr. Platt will not permit him to withdraw.

It appears that Mr. Morton parted company with his personal independence early in the year.

Lack Balance Themselves.

(Riverside, Cal., Press): The Populists are inclined to anarchistic and revolutionary notions is conclusively shown by their declaration at Sacramento the other day, in asserting that the Federal judiciary had "encroached" upon "the liberty of the people" in deciding cases in accordance with law rather than in compliance with the wishes of the thoughtful and intelligent.

Because the court construes law as it is, and not as Socialists would like it to be, the California Populists resolve that an amendment is required to the national Constitution "prohibiting the Federal Government or any other court from annulling any Congressional act."

In other words, they would steer the ship of state without a rudder, or turn the machinery of government without a balance wheel.

Four Grapes.

(New York Mail and Express): Poor Platt. The grapes are getting sour.

The Federal offices, so his personal organ intimates, are not worth trying for, anyhow. Of course, he is not fit for fun, but the latest Laubach, Hach, and the rest have been working their schemes for years past, and they know all the time the game was not worth the candle. Poor Platt! Don't disturb him. He hasn't felt so badly since Guiteau was hung.

McKinley's Cabinet.

(Detroit Journal): Maj. McKinley is not yet nominated, but the Democratic papers have already assumed the pleasing task of selecting a cabinet for him. This disposition to anticipate is significant of their lack of confidence in the success of a democratic candidate and in this regard is grateful enough to the Republicans.

But the previousness of their suggestions as to probable cabinet appointments, admits of their making highly grotesque and improbable predictions. One paper seriously gives two of its portfolios and the rest the most important, while the others are allotted to men of local reputation and no very great mental caliber.

This sort of thing is innocently amusing, but it tends to expose the narrow papers indulging in it to the ridicule of all who are capable. Everybody knows or ought to know that Maj. McKinley, when elected, will select the members of his cabinet from among the ablest leaders of his party. To guess at this early day even the appointment to be made to one position, is discounting the future and making ridiculous those that engage in it.

Still, it is a trait of Democracy to be as stupid and silly as a goose.

They Believed Him.

(San Francisco Chronicle): Senator Elkins abandoned his opposition to the nomination of McKinley after fully studying the situation and gave as his reason for doing so his discovery of the fact that "there was never such a popular enthusiasm for a candidate for office since the world began."

He added: "It is written down that McKinley is not to be nominated, President, but he is only making unnecessary trouble for us ourselves as well as for him by resisting the inevitable."

Evidently the Senator's opinion was frankly expressed for the West Virginia convention enthusiastically instructed for McKinley.

CAMPAGN SHOTS.

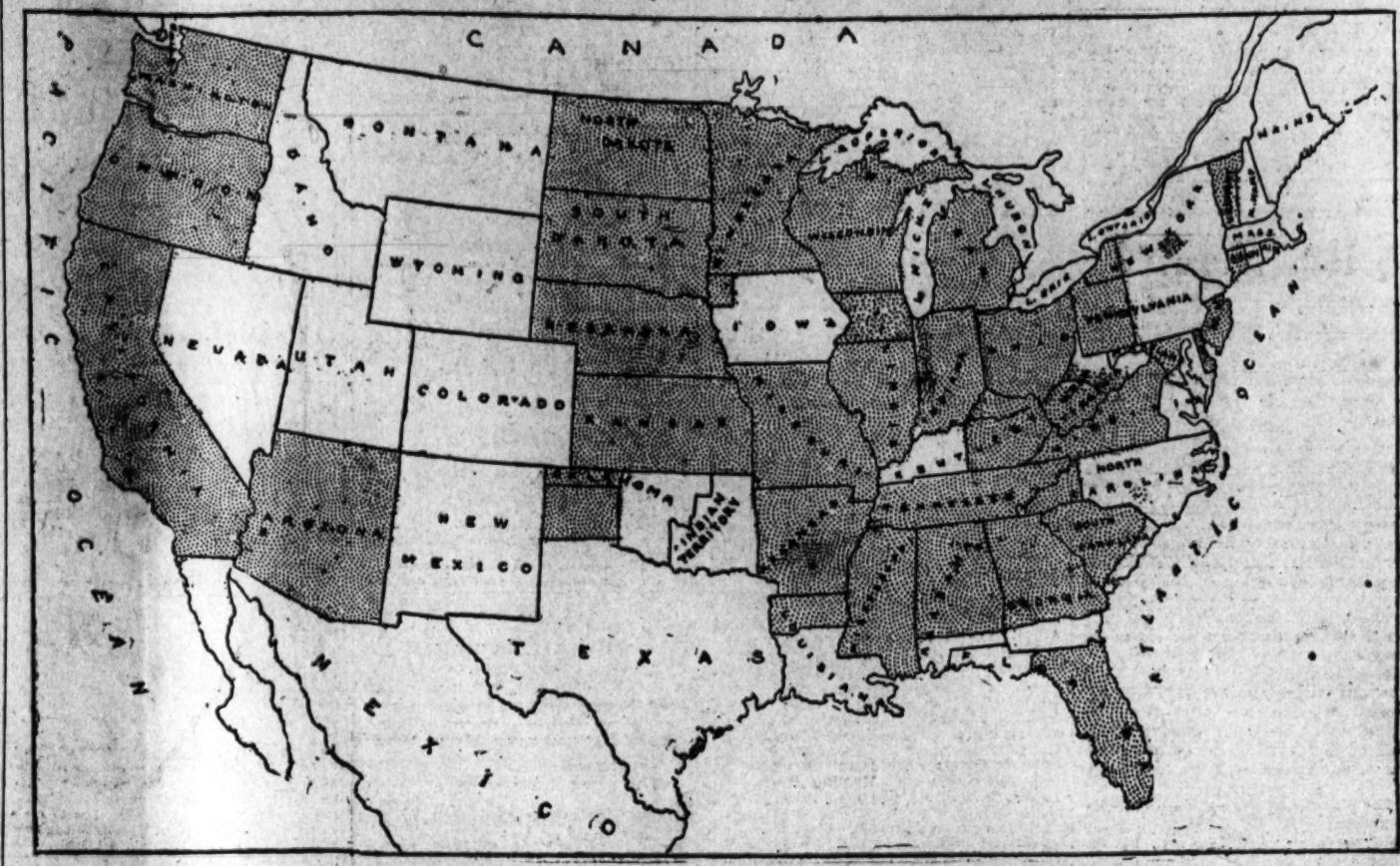
(Toledo Blade): The Matthews boom will soon be on knee pants.

(Toledo Blade): Mr. Platt has yet given out the names of the wobbly delegates from Ohio.

(Chicago Tribune): It is difficult for Mr. Platt to know now to observe the conventionality of the season.

(Toledo Blade): The question now is

## M'KINLEY'S MARCH FROM SEA TO SEA.



Dotted spaces show States and portions of States which have declared for McKinley.

## CORNER ON TEETH MACHINES.

## One Reason Why Dentists Charge High Fees.

Most of the people who groan at the costliness of having their teeth mended do not realize that one reason why the charges are so high is the fact that the dental supply business is an iron-mongery business, and that dentists have to pay for dental supplies just about twice what they are worth.

A Los Angeles dentist says that thirty years ago a man named S. S. White came into prominence as a dentist in dentists' tools, gold for implants, amalgams, etc. His headquarters were in Philadelphia. White was an expert in the use of dental supplies, and succeeded in making a combination with all the other dentists' supplies dealers in the country. The representatives of the various firms once a year agreed to a standard of quality and price which dentists sell below the market price—it is discovered—can retain its place in the ring only by paying a heavy fine. Thus the prices are kept right up to top notch, and the manufacturers make an enormous profit on every article they sell.

When White died, not long ago, one daughter getting \$12,000.00 as her portion. The combination maintains its hold in this way, in every city in the United States, and on considerable sums. There are one or more dental deposits. The proprietors can get the bulk of their goods only from the monopoly; most dental supplies are obtainable only in that way. If any dealer presents himself as a manufacturer of dental equipment, he might be induced to accept the nomination. Senator Brice, Senator Gorham and many other Democratic leaders believe that Mr. Cleveland is waiting to see what the Republicans do with the financial plan before he writes his famous letter. He believes that he can be elected in case the Republicans do not come out strongly in favor of a single gold standard. In fact, there are some who believe that if both Republicans and Democrats should weaken slightly on the financial question and incline toward silver, Mr. Cleveland will run as the nominee of a third party—the East against the West, gold against silver. Mugwumps against the field. This would give both Democrats and Republicans a chance to rally around the standard-bearer according to their ideals, for they seem in the East to be committed to a single gold standard and a low tariff, regardless of everything else. In the mean time, a number of independent Democratic Presidents have been elected by the people. The Cleveland's silence is in bad taste. The time has come when his formal withdrawal would clear up things.

Henry Watterson, in his daily paper, demands that Mr. Cleveland shall declare himself. He says that long before the influence of Cleveland continues it will be impossible for Carlisle to carry Kentucky for sound money. Even the members of the Cleveland Cabinet claim to be in the dark as any one else. They all say that Cleveland deserves to discuss with them the question of his renomination.

## McKinley and Reed.

(San Francisco Bulletin): The Republicans of Maine included in their platform the statement that Reed should be given the third term of his life. The convention then decided to give Reed a platform. He favors protection, reciprocity, a reserve adequate to the support of the government, and opposes the free coinage of silver, as proposed by the international agreement. This is a pretty good plan, and is substantially the same that McKinley stands upon. Yet, for one reason, the gold men are unwilling to support McKinley to give the public the right to coin silver. That reason is Reed's alternative of the single gold standard or bimetallism by international agreement, yet the same platform for McKinley is considered a straddle. The difference between the two sides lies largely in the influence behind the two men. They have been from the first in the lead of gold men. They do not fear the alternative of the gold standard or bimetallism by international agreement so long as the administration is honest and true. McKinley's views are not so well known as those of Reed, and he has not been able to make his views known.

But the previousness of their suggestions as to probable cabinet appointments, admits of their making highly grotesque and improbable predictions. One paper seriously gives two of its portfolios and the rest the most important, while the others are allotted to men of local reputation and no very great mental caliber.

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## The McKinley Buttons.

(Washington Special to Cincinnati Times-Star): The manufacturer of campaign buttons, who is an Ohio man, spent several days in Washington last week and in talking about the demand for these articles said that it was astonishing how many buttons were shipped every day all over the country.

Capt. Nevins takes his parties for a day's sailing or extended cruise.

## BETTER THAN WOOD-SAWING.

And when reporters seek Tom Reed.

He treats them all alike.

He doesn't have a word to say.</





## TWICE KNOCKED OUT

Southern Pacific Company Loses Two Land Suits.

Slept Upon Its Rights Rather Too Long.

Indemnity Lands Cannot Be Claimed When Situated Upon the Other Side of the Line from Those Lost.

Two opinions handed down yesterday by Judge Erskine M. Ross of the United States Circuit Court gave the Southern Pacific Railroad Company two distinct black eyes by sustaining the plea of the defendants in both cases. The first was the suit brought by the railroad company against Amicus H. Smith and M. L. Wolf, to settle the title to certain tracts of land.

The land was patented to Smith under the pre-emption laws of the United States, and the railroad company endeavored to be entitled to it by virtue of a Congressional grant, and brought this suit to obtain a decree that the title conveyed by the patent is held in trust for it, to compel the conveyance thereof to the complainant, and to enjoin the defendants from asserting any title to the lands.

The grant under which the company claims is the act incorporating the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, dated March 3, 1871, and authorizing the company to construct a line of railroad from a point at or near the Tehachapi Pass to the Rio Grande, or to the Texas Pacific Railroad at or near the Colorado River; with the same rights, grants and privileges, and subject to the same limitations, restrictions and conditions as are granted by the preceding act of July 2, 1866, which was given to the railroad company lands to aid in the construction of the railroad from Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific Coast.

It was a grant of every alternate section of public land, not mineral, designated by odd numbers, to the amount of ten alternate sections per mile on each side of the road the company was authorized to build, which the United States should have full title, free of pre-emption or other claims or rights at the time such route should be designated by a plat filed in the General Land Office, and the lands to the time, should have been otherwise disposed of, the act provided that other lands might be selected by the company as a substitute, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in alternate sections, designating numbers, not more than ten miles beyond the limits of said alternate sections, and not including reserved numbers.

The bill, as amended, alleges that the company fixed the general route of the entire line, which it was authorized by the act of March 3, 1871, to construct, and filed the plat of it in the General Land Office on April 3, 1871. The plat was approved and accepted, and on April 21, 1871, the odd-numbered sections of land within thirty miles of the railroad line shown upon the plat, were withdrawn by order of the Secretary of the Interior, from the location, pre-emption or homestead entry. This order of withdrawal has ever since continued in force and effect, except as it may have been affected by an order of the Secretary of the Interior, issued in 1875, which directed the location of all land withdrawn and held for indemnity purposes under the grant to the complainant.

The remaining sections of the act were accepted by the company, and the railroad was duly completed and approved by the government commissioners. The

map showing the definite location of the road was filed February 17, 1887. The lands in question were withdrawn in lieu of certain lands lost to the company, which were granted as part of the Rancho Muscupiab prior to the time when the plat of the line was filed in the General Land Office. These lands lay on the north side of the road, between Spadra and San Gorgonio, and the lands in controversy are parts of an odd-numbered section situated on the south side of the road, and lying within thirty miles of that section of the road which extends from San Fernando to Mojave.

At the time of the passage of the act of 1871, these lands were vacant and unappropriated, and remained so until October 3, 1887, the railroad company filed its indemnity list in the United States Land Office at Los Angeles, describing the tracts in question as selected by the company in lieu of the lands which had been lost.

The indemnity list was in due form as required by law, but the complainant alleges that the company has not yet selected or received lands to the extent required by it virtue of the grant in the act.

The plea takes a different view of the affair, alleging that the map filed in 1871 was nothing more than a map of the general route of the proposed road, and that lands described in the bill are situated more than thirty miles from that line. It also asserts that, in 1887, the company did not select the lands involved in this suit as indemnity lands, and allege that the Southern Pacific Company and restored them to the public domain, except so far as they had theretofore been entitled to do.

The defendants also assert that from 1871 to 1887 the company did not select the lands involved in this suit as indemnity lands, and allege that the lands were entitled to the hands of the government, and exclude from all the odd sections within what might prove to be the indemnity limits of its grant, all persons who might seek settlement thereon.

The section of the grant, extending for more than twenty-one years, extending from the date of its grant, July 2, 1866, until the year 1888, without in any way indicating the definite location of its road, and that it was contemplated to wait until April 1, 1889, before filing in the General Land Office, a map showing its definite location, and until December 31, 1891, before attempting to exercise its right under the grant, and until February 11, 1892, before instituting suit to establish its claim to a piece of land falling within the indemnity limits of its grant, as fixed by the final and definite location of its road, as agreed upon who settled upon it on September 2, 1885, and for which, after the time the requirements had been complied with at the proper times, the government is sued to its patient, April 11, 1890.

The section of the complainant's road opposite the land in controversy, was the one which prior to the filing in the General Land Office, was shown as its definite location, but nothing whatever seems to have been done by the complainant tending to indicate the definite location of that section of the road until the year 1888, during which year it was constructed. It does not appear that this long delay of the company in indicating the definite location of that part of its road opposite the land in controversy, was in any respect caused by any failure or neglect on the part of the government or any of its officers; nor does there appear to be any excuse for the long delays in selecting the land and then bringing this suit.

The fact that the company actually confirmed its road before filing with the Commissioner of the General Land Office a map showing its definite location, would seem to indicate quite clearly that the map of general route, filed in 1887 was regarded as the map or record of the road, and that the company, in its presentation of the case, was not the only party to be represented in the court as for strength of the complainant as when it was last under consideration.

As now presented, it shows that, notwithstanding the grant under which the company claims the piece of land in 1886, and that the company intended for the next six months, located the general route of the road, it was thus

authorized to build, and filed a map with the Secretary of the Interior, which was one of the main causes of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, yet the company did nothing toward definitely locating that portion of its road opposite the land in controversy, prior to the year 1888, and never attempted to select the land in controversy until December 31, 1891, for which long delay the bill, as amended, affords no excuse.

The disputed piece of land, which is within the indemnity limits of the grant, opposite to the section of the complainant's road, is located in Huron westerly to Alcalde. That portion of the road was not constructed until 1888, and the company did not file a plat in the General Land Office showing its definite location until April 1, 1889, two years after Otto Groeck went upon the land, claiming the right of settlement, and had been allowed by the officers of the Land Department to enter and pay for, and but little more than twenty days from the date of the bill.

The land was not, at the time, subject to Groeck's settlement, for the reason that it then stood withdrawn from the general route of the proposed road, and the land described in the bill are situated more than thirty miles from that line. It also asserts that, in 1887, the company did not select the lands involved in this suit as indemnity lands, and the Southern Pacific Company and restored them to the public domain, except so far as they had theretofore been entitled to do.

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## Pasadena Yesterday.

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### CITY COUNCIL.

**Pasadena Legislators Forbid the Moving of a Church.**

At the meeting of the City Council this afternoon, all the Trustees were in their places, and only a small lobby was present.

The first matter to come before the board was a petition representing about 5000 feet of frontage on East Colorado street, which was presented and read by Robert Strong. The document presented the request of the majority of the property owners on the street that the new grade be declared established, if that was not already officially done, and that the street be graded to conform to that grade.

Further steps to be taken by the Council to take necessary steps to have the street paved with broken granite to a depth of seven inches, according to the specifications adopted by the Council, and rolled, and that the Trustees add all sidewalk curbs and gutters to be purchased for an insignificant amount from the holder by one of the creditors pursuing the property, he could not assert the rights of an innocent holder against the other creditor who was also pursuing the property, and who had attacked the mortgage.

**COMMERCIAL.**

**CANADA'S ADVANTAGE.** There is a movement to withdraw from the Canadian railroads entering the United States the privilege of taking American goods in bond and shipping them to the United States, unless the privilege is granted to them with the privilege of replacing them with cement, cement to be placed east of Lake Avenue to the city limits. It was also requested that the gutters be flushed with cement to prevent the same from becoming clogged.

With the petition, Mr. Strong presented an agreement of the property owners from Lake street east to the city limits for the widening of the street fifteen feet, and the entire Alley between the Sun and the City Attorney. The latter explained to Mr. Strong the legal steps necessary in the matter of the curbs and the deduction of the same.

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E. J. Pemberton and daughter and Miss Mary Metz of Rushville, Ill., accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Korstain and Mr. and Mrs. Koenig, were among Sunday's visitors to Mount Lowe.

Another theft of harness is reported as having occurred Sunday night. L. B. Palmer of Pasadena is the latest victim and he followed the trail of the thief to Fair Oaks avenue, where he lost his horse.

Work on the improvement of Union street has been begun, a large force being employed at the intersection of Union and Fair Oaks in making cuts and excavations for permanent pipes, before the paving begins.

The committee of the City Council waited upon the electric company Sunday afternoon in the matter of the running of cars beyond the safety limit of speed within the city limits, and were assured the nuisance should be abated.

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The Board of Trade will be requested to extend the invitation, together with the local lodge.

**TERACE DRIVE.**

**Meeting to Further the Boulevard Project.**

About forty property-owners along the line of the proposed improvement of Terrace Drive assembled in the Council Chamber this forenoon to discuss the plans for the extension of the street and the creation of a boulevard about the base of the hill to connect with Columbia street, with Orange Grove avenue.

The meeting was called to order by George F. Kernaghan, who explained the large chart showing the improvement, which had been drafted by E. H. Lockwood in accordance with the decision of the committee appointed by the prop-owners to draw up the plan. He examined the ground with a view to carrying the work over Avoca street to Columbia, but decided the original plan by the way of Pasadena avenue was best.

Much interest has been manifested in the improvement and the sentiment in favor of the work is overwhelming, about three out of every four property-owners favoring it. Those who object do either not care for the expense which will be a burden at the present time, or because the straightening of the angles will leave some portion of their property in a bad shape. It is thought the latter objection will be fully met by the award of the commissioners who assess the damages.

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**Pounded by the Husband, Nursed by the Wife.**

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## BUSINESS.

### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

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#### COMMERCIAL.

**CANADA'S ADVANTAGE.** There is a movement to withdraw from the Canadian railroads entering the United States the privilege of taking American goods in bond and shipping them to the United States, unless the privilege is granted to them with the privilege of replacing them with cement, cement to be placed east of Lake Avenue to the city limits. It was also requested that the gutters be flushed with cement to prevent the same from becoming clogged.

With the petition, Mr. Strong presented an agreement of the property owners from Lake street east to the city limits for the widening of the street fifteen feet, and the entire Alley between the Sun and the City Attorney. The latter explained to Mr. Strong the legal steps necessary in the matter of the curbs and the deduction of the same.

James Campbell's house on St. John's avenue will be occupied during the winter by Mrs. and Miss Sargent, who have spent the winter at the East San Gabriel Hotel.

E. H. Shurtliff, who has spent several weeks in the East, returned to Pasadena today.

Dr. and Mrs. Wright of Syracuse, N. Y., are the occupants of Dr. Shurtliff's cottage for the summer.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

RAILROAD RECORD.

## SANTA FE PROSPECTS.

## AN OFFICIAL TALKS OF THE ROAD'S PRESENT CONDITION.

Two New Directors Elected for the Southern California Company. Trial of Officials for Violating the Interstate Commerce Law.

Mt. Lowe Railway. The grandest of all scenic mountain roads of the road, only \$2 for the round trip. Special rates for parties and excursions of ten or more. At the terminus of the road among the giant pines, at Mt. Lowe Spring, situated in the heart of the mountains, the most delightful of all summer resorts. The pure water and air of this locality will restore health to all invalids. Summer rates exceeding \$100 per month, with board of service. Full information at office of Mt. Lowe Springs Company, Third and Broadway, Los Angeles, or at main office, Grand Opera House Block, Pasadena, Cal.

For kept—Fine, well-lighted front room in third story of Times Building. Also a roomous suitable for society hall. Elevator to be installed. Times Building, basement.

The Morgan Oyster Company, Golden Eagle Market, 220 South Main street, Eagle Brand oysters, never out of season.

Hear Walker at Peniel Hall tonight.

A bar meeting will be held in Department Two of the Superior Court today at 10 a.m. to take action on the death of the late H. W. Latham.

Secretary Morton who is making a tour of the West in the interests of the Department of Agriculture of which he is the head, is expected to reach Los Angeles today.

The Associated Charities desire some kindly-disposed persons to either donate or loan a bedsheet to a worthy family. The bedsheet has already many calls for clothing. The donors should send to room 11, Courthouse.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph offices for A. McCree, Mrs. E. F. Ayers, three; Rosalia R. and Andrew Hay, Mrs. L. Finkle and Mrs. Mary E. McDonald; James H. White, Miss E. Hennessy and Al. N. Millebaugh.

## PERSONALS.

H. B. Church of Clinton, Wis., is at the Hollenbeck.

Charles T. Fox of Minneapolis, Minn., is at the Westminster.

J. A. Naugle of Guaymas, Mex., is registered at the Westminster.

C. L. Watson and wife of Chicago are registered at the Hollenbeck.

C. E. Bray and wife of San Francisco are guests at the Hollenbeck.

W. L. Lauder and wife of Chester, N. Y., are at the Hollenbeck.

Dr. H. B. Ellis of Riverside is at the Stewart Hotel in New York.

John Smouter and wife of Nanticoke, Pa., are guests of the Westminster.

J. W. Foster and wife of Kansas City, Mo., have apartments at the Nadeau.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Trucklow Towell of Santa Barbara are at the Hollenbeck.

R. H. Hartley of Los Angeles is registered at the Continental, New York.

Richard P. Fleck and wife of San Francisco are registered at the Nadeau.

Col. H. G. Otis, editor of The Times, has departed for the East on a business trip.

John L. Timelow, Santa Fe agent at Santa Barbara, is registered at the Hollenbeck.

Miss Parcells and Master Lester Parcells of Brooklyn, N. Y., are at the Hotel Clarendon.

R. B. Campbell, Miss Campbell and Miss Jones of Pittsburgh are guests at the Westminster.

Jay Benson, Mrs. A. M. Benson and Miss Benson are at the Westminster.

Mr. Thomas R. Bard, Miss Walden and Mrs. D. T. Perkins of Hueneme are registered at the Westminster.

W. B. Chidlers, Esq., of Albuquerque, N. M., is the guest of C. W. Sanders at No. 757 South Bonne Brae street.

Among the late arrivals at the Abbot Kinney Hotel are Mrs. Charles H. San Francisco; Mrs. Charlotte Andrews, Fort Riley; W. B. Wheeler, Chicago; C. Sidney Toan, Elmira, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Bennett, Cleveland, O.

Dr. S. E. Blitch, a native of Georgia, who has been living in Los Angeles for sixteen years, left recently for his old home, the friends and neighbors with whom he lived for eighteen consecutive years having offered to pay his traveling expenses for the trip and furnish a thoroughly equipped home for him and his family if he would return.

## IMPROVEMENTS IN CHINATOWN

A New Brick Store Building Put Up.

A new brick building has just been completed on Marchessault street, near its eastern end, the most important improvement Chinatown has had for months. Crowds of admiring Celestials pause to look at it, and Chinese doctors and watchmakers are moving in as the lawyers flocked into the Bullard Block.

The new structure is of brick, one story high, and contains five stories. It was built by Soo Hoo Yich, a prosperous merchant, at a cost of \$2000. Among the Chinese of Los Angeles there are few, if any, carpenters, masons or brick-layers. All such work is done by white men. So when the American contractor had about finished his work, the building looked very prosaic and entirely American. In front were five little stores and separated by a brick fire place were five little seven-foot kitchens or living rooms.

Then came the Chinese tenants, who had hired the rooms before the building was completed, and decorated everything. First thing all was to make heavy, close, wooden shutters to be put up in front of the windows, outside, so as to shut out light and air. The next thing was to build partitions in the rooms, making innumerable little cubby-holes, and so tired from the world. The doors in the partitions were all made very narrow. Then a breakneck stairway, steep, with narrow steps, going up to the rooms, and any number of shelves and lockers, and the doors had become almost as Chinese as if they stood in Canton or Hong Kong.

Before the building was done the tenants had begun to move in, and already two of the stores are occupied and the others will be in a few days.

## SUCCEED HIMSELF.

Capt. Reynolds Retains Command of Co. F.

For two years F. L. Reynolds has been captain of Company F of the Seventh Regiment, N.G.C. As the expiration of the term for which he was elected was drawing near, a meeting of the company was called for last evening to elect a successor.

Gen. M. F. Owens of the brigade staff was detailed to conduct the election. Not a single candidate was put up to oppose Capt. Reynolds's reelection, but by a unanimous vote the popular officer was chosen to lead his company for four years more. After the election was over there was an enthusiastic speech-making by a number of those present, and at last the meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for the new captain.

Capt. Reynolds will next Monday evening entertain the sixty-four members of his company in the parlors of the Armory, at an informal banquet.

RAILROAD RECORD.

## SANTA FE PROSPECTS.

## AN OFFICIAL TALKS OF THE ROAD'S PRESENT CONDITION.

Two New Directors Elected for the Southern California Company. Trial of Officials for Violating the Interstate Commerce Law.

Charles M. Higgins of Chicago, recently appointed assistant to the president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, is in the city. President Ripley is noted for the care and discrimination with which he selects his associates, and in Mr. Higgins he secured a man of unusually varied railroad experience. For forty-nine years Mr. Higgins was connected with the Southern Pacific, and his first work was in the engineering department. He then entered the mechanical department, where he remained for several years. For three years he had charge of the purchasing department for the entire system. He was then transferred to the auditing department, and finally, in 1891, became Vice-President Harris's assistant in the operation of the road, a position he now holds on the Santa Fe.

"I am here," said Mr. Higgins, "to get acquainted with the Santa Fe system. It is my first visit to California. Every big railroad, no matter how carefully and efficiently it is managed, has some opportunity for improvement in economy, and a man is always more apt to see them than I am very much pleased with the physical condition of the Southern California, and with the motive power. Few days here seem to appreciate the progress that has been made, and the mind in the use of oil on railway engines. It is constantly increasing. Probably no more scientific oil burning is done in the world than here on the California lines of the Santa Fe. I find the mechanical department of the Santa Fe in good condition. In our shops at Topeka the number of labor-saving devices is phenomenal, and most remarkable results have been obtained in the use of compressed air, water, steam, and other power.

"We get great quantities of mountain pine from New Mexico for railroad ties, and at Las Vegas the company has a large plant for preserving ties. They are first treated with chloride of lime, and then with a solution of tannic acid and glue, which gives them a hard, imperious surface. The natural life of a tie is but five or six years, but after being subjected to this process it will last eleven or twelve years."

"On the Southern California Railway redwood ties are used extensively, and as they are much more durable than pine it is not necessary to treat them. The Southern Pacific uses more cedar and pine and these are treated by a process similar to that we use."

Mr. Higgins is a modest and unassuming man, and has little to say about his work, and still less about his personal life. He is a man of considerable experience in railroad work, and there is no branch of it with which he is not thoroughly familiar. He is a strong believer in the importance of small economies. It is these that produce the great savings in railroad work. As an observer, "A dollar saved in painting an engine is worth just as much to us as a dollar earned in hauling freight."

Mr. Higgins has not only been successful as a railroad man, but is also a man of large scientific attainments. He is the president of the Academy of Sciences in Chicago, and his services have been of great value to the institution.

He will return to Chicago today with President Ripley.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DIRECTORS.

There was a meeting of stockholders of the Southern California Railroad Company at Los Angeles headquarters yesterday afternoon. President Ripley, General Manager Wade and other officers and stockholders were present. The routine business was transacted, but the most important thing done was the election of two new directors, George G. Haven and Edward N. Gibbs, both of New York. They succeeded eastern directors whose time had expired.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW.

CHICAGO, May 18.—The trial of John G. Grosscup, attorney for the officials of the Santa Fe road, for violating the interstate commerce law, was continued in Judge Grosscup's court today until June 1. Gen. Black, the District Attorney, and the controllers of the road, the part of the government on account of the absence of James H. Shields, the Iowa attorney, in charge of the prosecution. It is not probable that the case will be tried as two important witnesses, N. C. Morris and President Jenkins of the Hannan Packing Company, are out of the country, and no subpoena has been served upon them. They, with Isaac Thompson of Kansas City, are said to have received the reduced rate on cattle upon which the indictment was based.

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